

Willsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVIII.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1838.

No. 919.



MESSAGE
OF THE
PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES,
TO THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS,
December 4, 1838.

John Tyler, President of the United States.

I congratulate you on the favorable circumstances in the condition of our country, under which you reassemble for the performance of your official duties. Though the anticipations of an abundant harvest have not everywhere been realized, yet on the whole, the labors of the husbandman are rewarded with a bountiful return; industry prospers in its various channels of business and enterprise; general health again prevails through our vast diversity of climate; nothing threatens, from abroad, the continuance of external peace; nor is any thing at home impaired the strength of those fraternal and domestic ties which constitute the only guaranty to the success and permanency of our happy Union, and which, formed in the hour of peril, have hitherto been honorably sustained through every vicissitude in our national affairs. These blessings, which evince the care and beneficence of Providence, call for our devout and fervent gratitude.

We have not less reason to be grateful for other bounties bestowed by the same munificent hand, and more exclusively our own.

The present year closes the first half century of our federal institutions; and our system—barring from all those in the acknowledged, practical, and unimpaired operation which it has for so long a period given to the sovereignty of the people—has now been fully tested by experience.

The Constitution devised by our forefathers as the framework and bond of that system, then untried, has become a settled form of Government; not only preserving and protecting the great principles upon which it was founded, but wonderfully promoting individual happiness and private interests. Though subject to change and entire reformation, whenever deemed inadequate to all these purposes, yet such is the wisdom of its construction, and so stable has been the public sentiment, that it remains unaltered, except in matters of detail, comparatively unimportant. It has proved amply sufficient for the various emergencies incident to our condition as a nation. A formidable foreign war; agitating collisions between domestic, and in some respects, rival sovereignties; temptations to interfere in the intestine commotions of neighboring countries; the dangerous influences that arise in periods of excessive prosperity; and the anti-republican tendencies of associated wealth—these, with other trials not less formidable, have all been encountered, and thus far successfully resisted.

It was reserved for the American Union to test the advantages of a Government entirely dependent on the continual exercise of the popular will; and our experience has shown that it is as beneficial in practice as it is just in theory. Each successive change made in our local institutions has contributed to extend the right of suffrage, has increased the direct influence of the mass of the community, given greater freedom to individual exertion, and restricted, more and more, the powers of Government; yet the intelligence, prudence and patriotism of the people have kept pace with this augmented responsibility. In no country has education been so widely diffused. Domestic peace has no where so largely reigned. The close bonds of social intercourse have in no instance prevailed with such harmony over a space so vast. All forms of religion have united, for the first time, to diffuse charity and piety, because, for the first time in the history of nations, all have been totally untrammelled, and absolutely free. The deepest recesses of the wilderness have been penetrated; yet, instead of the rudeness in the social condition consequent upon such adventures elsewhere, numerous communities have sprung up, already untried in prosperity, general intelligence, internal tranquillity, and the wisdom of their political institutions. Internal improvement, the fruit of individual enterprise, fostered by the protection of the States, has added new links to the confederation, and fresh rewards to provident industry. Doubtful questions of domestic policy have been quietly settled by mutual forbearance; and agriculture, commerce, and manufactures minister to each other. Taxation and public debt, the burdens which bear so heavily upon all other countries, have pressed with comparative lightness upon us. Without one entangling alliance, our friendship is prized by every nation; and the rights of our citizens are every where respected, because they are known to be guarded by a united, sensitive, and watchful people.

To this practical operation of our institutions, so evident and successful, we owe our increased attachment to them

which is among the most cheering exhibitions of popular sentiment, and will prove their best security, in time to come, against foreign or domestic assault.

This review of the results of our institutions, for half a century, without exciting a spirit of vain exultation, should serve to impress upon us the great principles from which they have sprung; constant and direct supervision by the people over every public measure; strict forbearance on the part of the Government from exercising any doubtful or disputed powers; and a cautious abstention from all interference with concerns which properly belong, and are best left to state regulations and individual enterprise.

Full information of the state of our foreign affairs having been recently, on two different occasions, submitted to Congress, I deem it necessary now to bring to your notice only such events as have subsequently occurred, or are of such importance as to require particular attention. The most amicable dispositions continue to be exhibited by all the nations with whom the Government and citizens of the United States have an habitual intercourse. At the date of my last annual message, Mexico was the only nation which could not be included in so gratifying a reference to our foreign relations.

I am happy to be now able to inform you that an advance has been made towards the adjustment of our difficulties with that Republic, and the restoration of the customary good feeling between the two nations. This important change has been effected by conciliatory negotiations, that have resulted in the conclusion of a treaty between the two Governments, which, when ratified, will refer to the arbitration of a friendly power all the subjects of controversy between us growing out of injuries to individuals. There is, at present, also, reason to believe that an equitable settlement of all disputed points will be attained without further difficulty or unnecessary delay, and thus authorize the free resumption of diplomatic intercourse with our sister Republic.

With respect to the northeastern boundary of the United States, no official correspondence between this Government and that of Great Britain has passed since that communicated to Congress towards the close of their last session. The offer to negotiate a convention for the appointment of a joint commission of survey and exploration, I am, however, assured will be met by her Majesty's Government in a conciliatory and friendly spirit, and instructions to enable the British Minister here to conclude such an arrangement will be transmitted to him without needless delay. It is hoped and expected that these instructions will be of a liberal character, and that this negotiation, if successful, will prove to be an important step towards the satisfactory and final adjustment of the controversy.

I had hoped that the respect for the laws and regard for the peace and honor of their own country, which has ever characterized the citizens of the United States, would have prevented any portion of them from using any means to promote insurrection in the territory of a power with which we are at peace, and with which the United States are desirous of maintaining the most friendly relations. I regret deeply, however, to be obliged to inform you that this has not been the case. Information has been given to me, derived from official and other sources, that many citizens of the United States have associated together to make hostile incursions from our territory into Canada, and to aid and abet insurrection there, in violation of the obligations and laws of the United States, and in open disregard of their own duties as citizens. This information has been in part confirmed by a hostile invasion actually made by citizens of the United States, in conjunction with Canadians and others, and accompanied by a forcible seizure of the property of our citizens, and an application thereof to the prosecution of military operations against the authorities and people of Canada.

The results of these criminal assaults upon the peace and order of a neighboring country have been, as was to be expected, fatally destructive to the misguided or deluded persons engaged in them, and highly injurious to those in whose behalf they are professed to have been undertaken. The authorities in Canada, from intelligence received of such intended movements among our citizens, have felt themselves obliged to take precautionary measures against them; have actually embodied the militia, and assumed an attitude to repel the invasion to which they believed the colonies were exposed from the United States. A state of feeling on both sides of the frontier has thus been produced, which called for prompt and vigorous interference. If an insurrection existed in Canada, the amicable dispositions of the United States towards Great Britain, as well as their duty to themselves, would lead them to maintain a strict neutrality, and to restrain their citizens from all violations of the laws which have been passed for its enforcement. But this Government recognises a still higher obligation to repress all attempts on the part of its citizens to disturb the peace of a country whose order

prevails, or has been reestablished. Depredations by our citizens upon nations at peace with the United States, or combinations for committing them, have at all times been regarded by the American Government and people with the greatest abhorrence. Military incursions by our citizens into countries so situated, and the commission of acts of violence on the members thereof, in order to effect a change in its government, or under any pretext whatever, have, from the commencement of our Government, been held equally criminal on the part of those engaged in them, and as much deserving of punishment, as would be the disturbance of the public peace by the perpetration of similar acts within our own territory.

By no country or persons have these invaluable principles of international law—principles, the strict observance of which is so indispensable to the preservation of social order in the world—been more earnestly cherished or sacredly respected than by those great and good men who first declared, and finally established the independence of our country. They promulgated and maintained them at an early and critical period in our history; they were subsequently embodied in legislative enactments of a highly penal character, the faithful enforcement of which has hitherto been, and will, I trust, always continue to be, regarded as a duty inseparably associated with the maintenance of our national honor. That the people of the United States should feel an interest in the spread of political institutions as free as they regard their own to be, is natural; nor can a sincere solicitude for the success of all those who are, at any time, in good faith struggling for their acquisition, be imputed to our citizens as a crime. With the entire freedom of opinion, and an undivided expression thereof, on their part, the Government has neither the right, nor, I trust, the disposition to interfere. But whether the interest or the honor of the United States require that they should be made a party to any such struggle, and, by inevitable consequence, to the war which is waged in its support, is a question which, by our Constitution, is wisely left to Congress alone to decide. It is, by the laws, already made criminal in our citizens to embarrass or anticipate that decision, by unauthorized military operations on their part. Offences of this character, in addition to their criminality as violations of the laws of our country, have a direct tendency to draw down upon our own citizens at large the multiplied evils of a foreign war, and expose to injurious imputations the good faith and honor of the country. As such they deserve to be put down with promptitude and decision. I cannot be mistaken, I am confident, in counting on the cordial and general concurrence of our fellow-citizens in this sentiment. A copy of the proclamation which I have felt it my duty to issue, is herewith communicated; I cannot but hope that the good sense and patriotism, the regard for the honor and reputation of their country, the respect for the laws which they have themselves enacted for their own government, and the love of order for which the mass of our people have been so long and so justly distinguished, will deter the comparatively few who are engaged in them from a further prosecution of such desperate enterprises. In the mean time, the existing laws have been, and will continue to be, faithfully executed; and every effort will be made to carry them out in their full extent. Whether they are sufficient or not, to meet the actual state of things on the Canadian frontier, it is for Congress to decide.

It will appear from the correspondence herewith submitted, that the Government of Russia desires a renewal of the fourth article of the convention of April, 1824, between the United States and his Imperial Majesty, by the third article of which it is agreed that "hereafter there shall not be formed by the citizens of the United States, or under the authority of the said states, any establishment upon the northwest coast of America, nor in any of the islands adjacent, to the north of 54° 40' of north latitude; and that in the same manner there shall be none formed by Russian subjects, or under the authority of Russia, south of the same parallel;" and by the fourth article, "that, during a term of ten years, counting from the signature of the present convention, the ships of both powers, or which belong to their citizens or subjects respectively, may reciprocally frequent, without any hindrance whatever, the interior seas, gulfs, harbors, and creeks upon the coast mentioned in the preceding article, for the purpose of fishing and trading with the natives of the country." The reasons assigned for declining to renew the provisions of this article, are, briefly, that the only use made by our citizens of the privilege it secures to them, has been to supply the Indians with spirituous liquors, ammunition, and fire-arms; that this traffic has been excluded from the Russian trade; and as the supplies furnished from the United States are injurious to the Russian establishments on the northwest coast, and calculated to produce complaints between the two Governments, His Imperial Majesty thinks

it for the interest of both countries not to accede to the proposition made by the American Government for the renewal of the articles last referred to.

The correspondence herewith communicated will show the grounds upon which we contend that the citizens of the United States have, independent of the provisions of the convention of 1824, a right to trade with the natives upon the coast in question, at unoccupied places, liable, however, it is admitted, to be at any time extinguished by the creation of Russian establishments at such points. This right is denied by the Russian Government, which asserts that, by the operation of the treaty of 1824, each party agreed to waive the general right to land on the vacant coast on the respective sides of the degree of latitude referred to, and accepted, in lieu thereof, the mutual privileges mentioned in the fourth article. The capital and tonnage employed by our citizens in their trade with the northwest coast of America, will, perhaps, on adhering to the official statements of the commerce and navigation of the United States for the last few years, be deemed too inconsiderable in amount to attract much attention; yet the subject may, in other respects, deserve the careful consideration of Congress.

I regret to state that the blockade of the principal ports on the eastern coast of Mexico, which, in consequence of differences, between that Republic and France, was instituted in May last, unfortunately still continues, enforced by a competent French naval force, and is necessarily embarrassing to our own trade in the gulf, in common with that of other nations. Every disposition, however, is believed to exist on the part of the French Government, to render this measure as little onerous as practicable to the interests of the citizens of the United States, and to those of neutral commerce; and it is to be hoped that an early settlement of the difficulties between France and Mexico, will soon re-establish the harmonious relations formerly subsisting between them, and again open the ports of that Republic to the vessels of all friendly nations.

A convention for making that part of the boundary between the United States and the Republic of Texas, which extends from the mouth of the Sabine to the Red river, was concluded and signed at this city on the 25th of April last. It has since been ratified by both Governments; and reasonable measures will be taken to carry it into effect on the part of the United States.

The application of that Republic for admission into this Union, made in August, 1837, and which was declined for reasons already made known to you, has been formally withdrawn, as will appear from the accompanying copy of the note of the Minister Plenipotentiary of Texas, which was presented to the Secretary of State on the occasion of the exchange of the ratification of the convention above mentioned.

Copies of the convention with Texas, of a commercial treaty concluded with the King of Greece, and of a similar treaty with the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, the ratifications of which have been recently exchanged, accompany this message for the information of Congress, and for such legislative enactments as may be found necessary or expedient, in relation to either of them.

To watch over and foster the interests of a gradually increasing and widely extended commerce; to guard the rights of American citizens, whom business, or pleasure, or other motives, may tempt to distant climes, and at the same time to cultivate those sentiments of mutual respect and good will which experience has proved so beneficial in international intercourse, the government of the United States has deemed it expedient, from time to time, to establish diplomatic connections with different foreign states, by the appointment of representatives to reside within their respective territories. I am gratified to be enabled to announce to you that, since the close of your last session, these relations have been opened under the happiest auspices with Austria and the Two Sicilies; that new nominations have been made in the respective missions of Russia, Brazil, Belgium, and Sweden and Norway, in this country; and that a Minister Extraordinary has been received, accredited to this government from the Argentine Confederation.

An exposition of the fiscal affairs of the government, and of their condition for the past year, will be made to you by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The available balance in the treasury, on the 1st of January next, is estimated at \$2,705,342. The receipts of the year, from customs and lands, will probably amount to \$20,615,598. These usual sources of revenue have been increased by an issue of treasury notes—of which less than eight millions of dollars, including interest and principal, will be outstanding at the end of the year—and by the sale of one of the bonds of the Bank of the United States, for \$2,251,871. The aggregate of means from these and other sources, with the balance on hand on the 1st of January last, has been ap-

plied to the payment of appropriations by Congress. The whole expenditure for the year on their account, including the redemption of more than eight millions of treasury notes, constitutes an aggregate of about forty millions of dollars, and will still leave in the treasury the balance before stated.

Nearly eight millions of dollars of treasury notes are to be paid during the coming year, in addition to the ordinary appropriations for the support of government. For both these purposes, the resources of the treasury will undoubtedly be sufficient, if the charges upon it are not increased beyond the annual estimates. No excess, however, is likely to exist; nor can the postponed instalment of the surplus revenue be deposited with the states, nor any considerable appropriations beyond the estimates be made, without causing a deficiency in the Treasury. The great caution, advisable at all times, of limiting appropriations to the wants of the public service, is rendered necessary at present by the prospective and rapid reduction of the tariff; while the vigilant jealousy, evidently excited among the people by the occurrences of the last few years, assures us that they expect from their representatives, and will sustain them in the exercise of, the most rigid economy. Much can be effected by postponing appropriations not immediately required for the ordinary public service, or for any pressing emergency; and much by reducing the expenditures where the entire and immediate accomplishment of the objects in view is not indispensable.

When we call to mind the recent and extreme embarrassments produced by excessive issues of bank paper, aggravated by the unforeseen withdrawal of much foreign capital, and the meritable derangement arising from the distribution of the surplus revenue among the states as required by Congress; and consider the heavy expenses incurred by the removal of Indian tribes; by the military operations in Florida; and on account of the unusually large appropriations, made at the last two annual sessions of Congress for other objects, we have striking evidence, in the present efficient state of our finances, of the abundant resources of the country to fulfil all its obligations. Nor is it less gratifying to find that the general business of the community, deeply affected as it has been, is reviving with additional vigor, chastened by the lessons of the past, and animated by the hopes of the future. By the curtailment of paper issues; by curbing the sanguine and adventurous spirit of speculation; and by the honorable application of all available means to the fulfilment of obligations, confidence has been restored both at home and abroad, and ease and facility secured to all the operations of trade.

The agency of the government in producing these results has been as efficient as its powers and means permitted. By withholding from the states the deposit of the fourth instalment and leaving several millions at long credits with the banks, principally in one section of the country, and more immediately beneficial to it; and, at the same time, aiding the banks and commercial communities in other sections, by postponing the payment of bonds for duties to the amount of between four and five millions of dollars; by an issue of treasury notes as a means to enable the government to meet the consequences of their indulgences; but affording, at the same time, facilities for remittance and exchange; and by steadily declining to employ as general depositories of the public revenues, or receive the notes of all banks which refused to redeem them with specie; by these measures, aided by the favorable action of some of the banks, and by the support and co-operation of a large portion of the community, we have witnessed an early resumption of specie payments in our great commercial capital, promptly followed in almost every part of the United States. This result has been alike salutary to the true interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures; to public morals, respect for the laws, and that confidence between man and man which is so essential in all our social relations.

The contrast between the suspension of 1814 and that of 1837 is most striking. The short duration of the latter; the prompt restoration of business; the evident benefits resulting from an adherence by the government to the constitutional standard of value, instead of sanctioning the suspension by the receipt of irredeemable paper; and the advantages derived from the large amount of specie introduced into the country previous to 1837, afford a valuable illustration of the true policy of the government in such a crisis; nor can the comparison fail to remove the impression that a national bank is necessary in such emergencies. Not only were specie payments resumed without its aid, but exchanges have also been more rapidly restored than when it existed; thereby showing that private capital, enterprise, and prudence, are fully adequate to these ends. On all these points experience seems to have confirmed the views heretofore submitted to Congress. We have been saved the mortification of seeing the distresses of the community for the third time seized up to fasten upon

the country so dangerous an institution; and we may also hope that the business of individuals will hereafter be relieved from the injurious effects of a continued agitation of that disturbing subject. The limited influence of a national bank in averting derangement in the exchanges of the country, or in compelling the resumption of specie payments, is now not less apparent than its tendency to increase inordinate speculation by sudden expansions and contractions; its disposition to create panic and embarrassment for the promotion of its own designs; its interference with politics; and its far greater power for evil than for good, either in regard to the local institutions or the operations of government itself. What was, in these respects, but apprehension or opinion when a national bank was first established, now stands confirmed by humiliating experience. The scenes through which we have passed conclusively prove how little our commerce, agriculture, manufactures, or finances, require such an institution, and what dangers are attendant on its power—a power, I trust, never to be conferred by the American people upon their government, and still less upon individuals not responsible to them for its unavoidable abuses.

My conviction of the necessity of further legislative provisions for the safekeeping and disbursement of the public moneys, and my opinion in regard to the measures best adapted to the accomplishment of those objects, have been already submitted to you. These have been strengthened by recent events; and, in the full conviction that time and experience must still further demonstrate their propriety, I feel it my duty, with respectful deference to the conflicting views of others, again to invite your attention to them.

With the exception of limited sums deposited in the few banks still employed under the act of 1836, the amounts received for duties, and, with very inconsiderable exceptions, those accruing from lands also, have, since the general suspension of specie payments by the deposit banks, been kept and disbursed by the Treasurer, under his general legal powers, subject to the superintendence of the Secretary of the Treasury. The propriety of defining more specifically, and of regulating by law, the exercise of this wide scope of Executive discretion, has been already submitted to Congress.

A change in the office of collector at one of our principal ports, has brought to light a defalcation of the gravest character, the particulars of which will be laid before you in a special report from the Secretary of the Treasury. By this report and the accompanying documents, it will be seen that the weekly returns of the defauling officer apparently exhibited, throughout, a faithful administration of the affairs entrusted to his management. It, however, now appears that he commenced abstracting the public moneys shortly after his appointment, and continued to do so, progressively increasing the amount, for the term of more than seven years, embracing a portion of the period during which the public moneys were deposited in the Bank of the United States, the whole of that of the state bank deposit system, and concluding only on his retirement from office, after that system had substantially failed, in consequence of the suspension of specie payments.

The way in which this defalcation was so long concealed, and the steps taken to indemnify the United States, as far as practicable, against loss, will also be presented to you. The case is one which imperatively claims the attention of Congress, and furnishes the strongest motive for the establishment of a more severe and secure system for the safekeeping and disbursement of the public moneys than say that has heretofore existed.

It seems proper, at all events, that, by an early enactment, similar to that of other countries, the application of public money by an officer of Government to private uses, should be made a felony, and visited with severe and ignominious punishment. This is already, in effect, the law in respect to the mint, and has been productive of the most salutary results. Whatever system is adopted, such an enactment would be wise as an independent measure, since much of the public moneys must, in their collection and ultimate disbursement, pass twice through the hands of public officers, in whatever manner they are immediately kept. The Government, it must be admitted, has been from its commencement comparatively fortunate in this respect. But the appointing power cannot always be well advised in its selections, and the experience of every country has shown that public officers are not at all times proof against temptation. It is a duty, therefore, which the Government owes, as well to the interests committed to its care as to the officers themselves, to provide every guard against transgressions of this character that is consistent with reason and humanity. Congress cannot be too jealous of the conduct of those who are entrusted with the public money; and I shall at all times be disposed to encourage a watchful discharge of this duty. If a more correct co-operation on the part of Congress, in the supervision

of the conduct of the officers entrusted with the custody and application of the public money is deemed desirable, it will give me pleasure to assist in the establishment of any judicious and constitutional plan by which that object may be accomplished. You will, in your wisdom, determine upon the propriety of adopting such a plan, and upon the measure necessary to its effectual execution. When the late Bank of the United States was incorporated, and made the depository of the public moneys, a right was reserved to Congress to inspect, at its pleasure, by a committee of that body, the books and the proceedings of the bank.

In one of the States whose banking institutions are supposed to rank amongst the first in point of stability, they are subjected to constant examination by commissioners appointed for that purpose, and much of the success of its banking system is attributed to this watchful supervision. The same course has also, in view of its beneficial operation, been adopted by an adjoining State, favorably known for the care it has always bestowed upon whatever relates to its financial concerns. I submit to your consideration whether a committee of Congress might not be profitably employed in inspecting, at such intervals as might be deemed proper, the affairs and accounts of officers entrusted with the custody of the public moneys. The frequent performance of this duty might be made obligatory on the committee in respect to those officers who have large sums in their possession, and left discretionary in respect to others. They might report to the Executive such defalcations as were found to exist, with a view to a prompt removal from office unless the default was satisfactorily accounted for; and report, also, to Congress, at the commencement of each session, the result of their examinations and proceedings.

It does appear to me that, with a subjection of this class of public officers to the general supervision of the executive, to examinations by a committee of Congress at periods of which they should have no previous notice, and to prosecution and punishment as for felony for every breach of trust, the safe keeping of the public moneys, under the system proposed, might be placed on a surer foundation than it has ever occupied since the establishment of the government.

The Secretary of the Treasury will lay before you additional information containing new details on this interesting subject. To these I ask your early attention. That it should have given rise to great diversity of opinion cannot be a subject of surprise. After the collection and custody of the public moneys had been for so many years connected with, and made subsidiary to, the advancement of private interests, a return to the simple and self-denying ordinances of the constitution could not but be difficult. But time and free discussion eliciting the sentiments of the people, and aided by that conciliatory spirit which has ever characterized their course on great emergencies, were relied upon for a satisfactory settlement of the question. Already has this anticipation on one important point at least—the propriety of diverting public money to private purposes—been fully realized. There is no reason to suppose that legislation upon that branch of the subject would now be embarrassed by a difference of opinion, or fail to receive the cordial support of a large majority of our constituents. The connection which formerly existed between the government and banks was in reality injurious to both, as well as to the general interests of the community at large. It aggravated the dangers of trade and the derangements of commercial intercourse, and administered new excitement and additional means to wild and reckless speculations, the disappointments of which threw the country into convulsions of panic, and all but produced violence and bloodshed. The imprudent expansion of bank credits, which was the natural result of the command of the revenues of the state, drained the resources for unbounded license in every species of adventure, seduced industry from its regular and salutary occupations by the hope of abundance without labor, and deranged the social state by tempting all trades and professions into the vortex of speculation on remote contingencies.

The same wide spreading influence impeded also the resources of the government, curtailed its useful operations, embarrassed the fulfillment of its obligations, and seriously interfered with the execution of the laws. Large appropriations and oppressive taxes are the natural consequences of such a connection, since they increase the profits of those who are allowed to use the public funds, and make it their interest that money should be accumulated and expenditures multiplied. It is thus that a concentrated money power is tempted to become an active agent in political affairs, and all past experience has shown on which side that influence will be arrayed. We deceive ourselves if we suppose that it will ever be found asserting and supporting the rights of the community at large, in opposition to the claims of the few.

In a government whose distinguishing characteristic should be a diffusion and equalization of its benefits and burdens, the advantage of individuals will be augmented at the expense of the mass of the people. Nor is it the nature of combinations for the acquisition of legislative influence to confine their interference to the single object for which they were originally formed. The temptation to extend it to other matters, is, on the contrary, not unfrequently too strong to be resisted. The influence, in the direction of public affairs, of the community at large, is, therefore, in no slight danger of

being sensibly and injuriously affected by giving to a comparatively small, but very efficient class, a direct and exclusive personal interest in so important a portion of the legislation of Congress as that which relates to the custody of the public moneys. If laws acting upon private interests cannot always be avoided, they should be confined within the narrowest limits, and left, wherever possible, to the Legislatures of the states. When not thus restricted, they lead to combinations of powerful associations, foster an influence necessarily selfish, and turn the fair course of legislation to sinister ends, rather than to objects that advance public liberty, and promote the general good.

The whole subject now rests with you, and I cannot but express a hope that some definite measure will be adopted at the present session.

It will not, I am sure, be deemed out of place for me here to remark, that the declaration of my views in opposition to the policy of employing banks as depositories of the government funds, cannot justly be construed as indicative of hostility, official or personal, to those institutions, or to repeat, in this form, and in connection with this subject, opinions which I have uniformly entertained, and on all proper occasions expressed. Though always opposed to their creation in the form of exclusive privileges, and as a state magistrate aiming by appropriate legislation to secure the community against the consequences of their occasional mismanagement, I have yet ever wished to see them protected in the exercise of rights conferred by law, and have never doubted their utility, when properly managed, in promoting the interests of trade, and through that channel, the other interests of the community. To the General Government they present themselves merely as state institutions, having no necessary connection with its legislation or its administration. Like other state establishments, they may be used or not in conducting the affairs of the government, as public policy and the general interests of the Union may seem to require. The only safe or proper principle upon which their intercourse with the government can be regulated, is that which regulates their intercourse with the private citizen—the conferring of mutual benefits. When the government can accomplish a financial operation better with the aid of the banks than without, it should be at liberty to seek that aid as it would the services of a private banker, or other capitalists or agents, giving the preference to those who will serve it on the best terms. Nor can there ever exist an interest in the officers of the general government, as such, inducing them to embarrass or annoy the state banks, any more than to incur the hostility of any other class of state institutions, or of private citizens. It is not in the nature of things that hostility to those institutions can spring from this source, or any opposition to their course of business, except when they themselves depart from the objects of their creation, and attempt to usurp powers not conferred upon them, or to subvert the standard of value established by the Constitution. While opposition to their regular operations cannot exist in this quarter, resistance to any attempt to make the government dependent upon them for the successful administration of public affairs, is a matter of duty, as I trust it will ever be of inclination, no matter from what motive or consideration the attempt may originate.

It is no more than just to the banks to say, that, in the late emergency, most of them firmly resisted the strongest temptations to extend their paper issues, when apparently sustained in a suspension of specie payments by public opinion, even though in some cases invited by legislative enactments. To this honorable course, aided by the resistance of the general government, acting in obedience to the constitution and laws of the United States, to the introduction of an irredeemable paper medium, may be attributed, in a great degree, the speedy restoration of our currency to a sound state, and the business of the country to its wonted prosperity. The banks have but to continue in the same safe course, and be content in their appropriate sphere, to avoid all interference from the general government, and to derive from it all the protection and benefits which it bestows on other state establishments, on the people of the states, and on the states themselves. In this, their true position, they cannot but secure the confidence and good will of the people and the government, which they can only lose when, leaping from their legitimate sphere, they attempt to control the legislation of the country, and pervert the operations of the government to their own purposes.

Our experience under the act passed at the last session, to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands, has as yet been too limited to enable us to pronounce with safety upon the efficacy of its provisions to carry out the wise and liberal policy of the government in that respect. There is, however, the best reason to anticipate favorable results from its operation. The recommendations formerly submitted to you in respect to a graduation of the price of the public lands, remain to be finally acted upon. Having found no reason to change the views then expressed, your attention to them is again respectfully requested.

Every proper exertion has been made, and will be continued, to carry out the wishes of Congress in relation to the tobacco trade, as indicated in the several resolutions of the House of Representatives and the legislation of the two branches. A favorable impression has, I trust, been made in the different foreign countries to which particular attention has been directed, and although we cannot hope

for an early change in their policy, as in many of them a convenient and large revenue is derived from monopolies in the fabrication and sale of this article, yet, as these monopolies are really injurious to the people where they are established, and the revenue derived from them may be less injuriously and with equal facility obtained from another and a liberal system of administration, we cannot doubt that our efforts will be eventually crowned with success, if persisted in with temperate firmness, and sustained by prudent legislation.

In recommending to Congress the adoption of the necessary provisions at this session for taking the next census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the suggestion presents itself whether the scope of the measure might not be usefully extended, by causing it to embrace authentic statistical returns of the great interests specially entrusted to, or necessarily affected by, the legislation of Congress.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of War presents a satisfactory account of the state of the army, and of the several branches of the public service confided to the superintendence of that officer.

The law increasing and organizing the military establishment of the United States has been nearly carried into effect, and the army has been extensively and usefully employed during the past season.

I would again call to your notice the subjects connected with and essential to the military defenses of the country, which were submitted to you at the last session; but which were not acted upon, as is supposed, for want of time. The most important of them is the organization of the militia on the maritime and inland frontiers. This measure is deemed important, as it is believed that it will furnish an effective volunteer force in aid of the regular army, and may form the basis for a general system of organization for the entire militia of the United States. The erection of a national foundry and gunpowder manufactory, and one for making small arms, the latter to be situated at some point west of the Alleghany mountains, all appear to be of sufficient importance to be again urged upon your attention.

The plan proposed by the Secretary of War for the distribution of the forces of the U. States in time of peace, is well calculated to promote regularity and economy in the fiscal administration of the service, to preserve the discipline of the troops, and to render them available for the maintenance of the peace and tranquility of the country. With this view, likewise, I recommend the adoption of the plan presented by that officer for the defence of the western frontier. The preservation of the lives and property of our fellow citizens who settled upon that border country, as well as the existence of the Indian population, which might be tempted by our want of preparation to rush on their own destruction and attack the white settlements, all seem to require that this subject should be acted upon without delay, and the War Department authorized to place that country in a state of complete defence against any assault from the numerous and warlike tribes which are congregated on that border.

It affords me sincere pleasure to be able to apprise you of the entire removal of the Cherokee nation of Indians to their new homes west of the Mississippi. The measures authorized by Congress at its last session with a view to the long standing controversy with them, have had the happiest effects. By an agreement concluded with them by the commanding general in that country, who has performed the duties assigned to him on the occasion with commendable energy and humanity, their removal has been principally under the conduct of their own chiefs, and they have emigrated without any apparent reluctance.

The successful accomplishment of this important object; the removal also of the entire Creek nation, with the exception of a small number of fugitives amongst the Seminoles in Florida; the progress already made towards a speedy completion of the removal of the Chickasaws, the Choctaws, the Putawatimies, the Ottawas, and the Chippewas, with the extensive purchase of Indian lands during the present year, have rendered the speedy and successful result of the long established policy of the Government upon the subject of Indian affairs entirely certain.

The occasion is, therefore, deemed a proper one to place this policy in such a point of view as will exonerate the Government of the U. S. from the undesired reproach which has been cast upon it through several successive Administrations. That a mixed occupancy of the same territory, by the white and red man, is incompatible with the safety or happiness of either, is a position in respect to which there has long since ceased to be room for a difference of opinion. Reason and experience have alike demonstrated its impracticability. The bitter fruits of every attempt heretofore to overcome the barriers interposed by nature, have only been destruction, both physical and moral, to the Indian; dangerous conflicts of authority between the Federal and State Governments; and detriment to the individual prosperity of the citizen, as well as to the general improvement of the country. The remedial policy, the principles of which were settled more than thirty years ago, under the administration of Mr. Jefferson, consists in an extinction, for a fair consideration, of the title to all the lands still occupied by the Indians within the states and territories of the United States; their removal to a country west of the Mississippi, such more extensive, and better adapted to their condition, than that on which they then resided; the guarantee to them, by

the United States, of their exclusive possession of that country forever, exempted from all intrusions by white men, with ample provisions for their security against external violence and internal dissensions, and the extension to them of suitable facilities for their advancement in civilization. This has not been the policy of particular Administrations only, but of each in succession since the first attempt to carry it out under that of Mr. Monroe. All have labored for its accomplishment, only with different degrees of success. The manner of its execution has, it is true, from time to time, given rise to conflicts of opinion and unjust imputations; but in respect to the wisdom and necessity of the policy itself, there has not, from the beginning, existed a doubt in the mind of any calm, judicious, disinterested friend of the Indian race, accustomed to reflect and enlightened by experience.

Occupying the double character of contractor on its own account, and guardian for the parties contracted with, it was hardly to be expected that the dealing of the federal government with the Indian tribes would escape misrepresentation. That there occurred in the early settlement of this country, as in all others where the civilized race has succeeded to the possessions of the savage, instances of oppression and fraud on the part of the former, there is too much reason to believe. No such offences can, however, be justly charged upon this government since it became free to pursue its own course. Its dealings with the Indian tribes have been just and friendly throughout; its efforts for their civilization constant, and directed by the best feelings of humanity; its watchfulness in protecting them from individual frauds unremitting; its forbearance under the keenest provocations, the deepest injuries and the most flagrant outrages, may challenge at least a comparison with any nation, ancient or modern, in similar circumstances; and if in future times a powerful civilized, and happy nation of Indians shall be found to exist within the limits of this northern continent, it will be owing to the consummation of that policy which has been so unjustly assailed. Only a brief reference to facts in confirmation of this assertion can in this form be given, and you are, therefore, necessarily referred to the report of the Secretary of War for further details. To the Cherokees, whose case has perhaps excited the greatest share of attention and sympathy, the United States have granted in fee, with a perpetual guarantee of exclusive and peaceable possession, 13,554,135 acres of land, on the west side of the Mississippi, eligibly situated, in a healthy climate, and in all respects better suited to their condition than the country they have left, in exchange for only 9,492,160 acres on the east side of the same river. The United States have in addition stipulated to pay them five millions six hundred thousand dollars for their interests in, and improvements on, the lands thus relinquished, and one million one hundred and sixty thousand dollars for subsistence and other beneficial purposes; thereby putting it in their power to become one of the most wealthy and independent separate communities of the same extent, in the world.

By the treaties made and ratified with the Miami, the Chippewas, the Sioux, the Sacs and Foxes, and the Winnebagoes, during the last year, the Indian title to eighteen million four hundred and fifty eight thousand acres has been extinguished. These purchases have been much more extensive than those of any previous year, and have, with other Indian expenses, borne very heavily upon the Treasury. They leave, however, but a small quantity of unoccupied Indian lands within the States and Territories; and the Legislature and Executive were equally sensible of the propriety of a final and more speedy extinction of Indian titles within these limits. The treaties which were, with a single exception, made in pursuance of previous appropriations for defraying the expenses, have subsequently been ratified by the Senate, and received the sanction of Congress by the appropriations necessary to carry them into effect. Of the terms upon which these important negotiations were concluded, I can speak from direct knowledge; and I feel no difficulty in affirming that the interest of the Indians in the extensive territory embraced by them, is to be paid for at its fair value, and that no more favorable terms have been granted to the United States than would have been reasonably expected in a negotiation with civilized men, fully capable of appreciating and protecting their own rights. For the Indian title to 116,349,897 acres acquired since the 4th of March, 1829, the United States have paid \$72,560,056, in permanent annuities, lands, reservations for Indians, expenses of removal and subsistence, merchandise, mechanical and agricultural establishments, and implements. When the heavy expenses incurred by the United States, and the circumstance that so large a portion of the entire territory will be for ever unalienable, are considered, and this price is compared with that for which the United States sell their own lands, no one can doubt that justice has been done to the Indians in these purchases also. Certain it is, that the transactions of the Federal Government with the Indians have been uniformly characterized by a sincere and paramount desire to promote their welfare; and it must be a source of the highest gratification to every friend to justice and humanity to learn that, notwithstanding the obstructions from time to time thrown in its way, and the difficulties which have arisen from the peculiar and impracticable nature of the Indian character, the wise, humane, and unflinching policy of the Government in this, the most difficult of all our relations, foreign or

domestic, has at length been justified to the world in its near approach to a happy and certain consummation.

The condition of the tribes which occupy the country set apart for them in the West, is highly prosperous, and encourages the hope of their early civilization. They have, for the most part, abandoned the hunter state and turned their attention to agricultural pursuits. All those who have been established for any length of time in that fertile region maintain themselves by their industry. There are among them traders of no inconsiderable capital, and planters exporting cotton to some extent, but the greater number are small agriculturists, living in comfort upon the produce of their farms. The recent emigrants, although they have in some instances removed reluctantly, have readily acquiesced in their unavoidable destiny. They have found at once a recompense for past sufferings, and an incentive to industrious habits, in the abundance and comforts around them. There is reason to believe that all these tribes are friendly in their feelings towards the United States; and it is to be hoped that the acquisition of individual wealth, the pursuits of agriculture, and habits of industry, will gradually subdue their warlike propensities, and incline them to maintain peace among themselves. To effect this desirable object, the attention of Congress is solicited to the measures recommended by the Secretary of War for their future government and protection, as well from each other as from the hostility of the warlike tribes around them, and the intrusions of the whites. The policy of the Government has given them a permanent home, and guaranteed to them its peaceful and undisturbed possession. It only remains to give them a government and laws which will encourage industry, and secure to them the rewards of their exertions. The importance of some form of government cannot be too much insisted upon. The earliest efforts will be to diminish the causes and occasions for hostilities among the tribes, to inspire an interest in the observance of laws to which they will have themselves assented, and to multiply the securities of property, and the motives for self-government. Intimately connected with this subject, is the establishment of the military defenses recommended by the Secretary of War, which have been already referred to. Without them the Government will be powerless to redeem its pledges of protection to the emigrating Indians against the numerous warlike tribes that surround them, and to provide for the safety of the frontier settlers of the bordering States.

The case of the Seminoles constitutes at present the only exception to the successful efforts of the Government to remove the Indians to the homes assigned them west of the Mississippi. Four hundred of this tribe emigrated in 1836, and fifteen hundred in 1837 and 1838, leaving in the country, it is supposed, about 2,000 Indians. The continued treacherous conduct of these people; the savage and unprovoked murders they have lately committed, butchering whole families of settlers of the Territory, without distinction of age or sex, and making their way into the very centre and heart of the country, so that no part of it is free from their ravages; their frequent attacks on the light-houses along that dangerous coast; and the barbarity with which they have murdered the passengers and crews of such vessels as have been wrecked upon the reefs and keys which border the Gulf, leave the Government no alternative but to continue the military operations against them until they are totally expelled from Florida.

There are other motives which would urge the Government to pursue this course towards the Seminoles. The United States have fulfilled in good faith all their treaty stipulations with the Indian tribes, and have, in every other instance, insisted upon a like performance of their obligation. To relax from this salutary rule because the Seminoles have maintained themselves so long in the territory they had relinquished, and, in defiance of their frequent and solemn engagements, still continue to wage a ruthless war against the United States, would not only evince a want of constancy on our part, but be of evil example in our intercourse with other tribes. Experience has shown that but little is to be gained by the march of armies through a country so intersected with accessible swamps and marshes, and which, from the fatal character of the climate, must be abandoned at the end of the winter. I recommend, therefore, to your attention, the plan submitted by the Secretary of War, in the accompanying report, for the permanent occupation of the portion of the Territory freed from the Indians, and the more efficient protection of the people of Florida from their inhuman warfare.

From the report of the Secretary of the Navy herewith transmitted, it will appear that a large portion of the disposable naval force is hitherto actively employed, or in a state of preparation for the purposes of experience and discipline, and the protection of our commerce. So effectual has been this protection, that, so far as the information of Government extends, not a single outrage has been attempted on a vessel carrying the flag of the United States, within the present year, in any quarter, however distant or exposed.

The exploring expedition sailed from Norfolk on the 16th of August last; and information has been received of its safe arrival at the island of Madeira. The best spirit animates the officers and crews, and there is every reason to anticipate, from its efforts, results beneficial to commerce and honorable to the nation.

It will also be seen that no reduction

of the force now in commission is contemplated. The unsettled state of a portion of South America renders it indispensable that our commerce should receive protection in that quarter; the vast and increasing interests embarked in the trade of the Indian and China seas, in the whale fisheries of the Pacific ocean, and in the Gulf of Mexico, require equal attention to their safety; and a small squadron may be employed to great advantage on our Atlantic coast, in meeting sudden demands for the reinforcement of other stations, in aiding merchant vessels in distress, in affording active service to an additional number of officers, and in visiting the different ports of the United States, an accurate knowledge of which is obviously of the highest importance.

The attention of Congress is respectfully called to that portion of the report recommending an increase in the number of smaller vessels, and to other suggestions contained in that document. The rapid increase and wide expansion of our commerce, which is every day seeking new avenues of profitable adventure; the absolute necessity of a naval force for its protection precisely in the degree of its extension; a due regard to the national rights and honor; the recollection of its former exploits, and the anticipation of its future triumphs whenever opportunity presents itself, which we may rightfully indulge from the experience of the past, all seem to point to the navy as a most efficient arm of our national defence, and a proper object of legislative encouragement.

The progress and condition of the Post Office Department will be seen by reference to the report of the Postmaster General. The extent of post roads, covered by mail contracts, is stated to be 134,818 miles, and the annual transportation upon them 31,580,202. The number of post offices in the United States is 12,553, and rapidly increasing. The gross revenue for the year ending on the 30th day of June last, was \$4,292,145. The accruing expenditures, \$4,680,068; excess of expenditures, \$417,923. This has been made up out of the surplus previously on hand. The cash on hand on the first instant, was \$314,068. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1838, was \$161,540 more than that for the year ending June 30, 1837. The expenditures of the department had been graduated upon the anticipation of a largely increased revenue. A moderate curtailment of mail service consequently became necessary, and has been effected, to shield the department against the danger of embarrassment. Its revenue is now improving, and it will soon resume its onward course in the march of improvement.

Your particular attention is requested to so much of the Postmaster General's report as relates to the transportation of the mails upon railroads. The laws on that subject do not seem adequate to secure that service, now become almost essential to the public interests, and at the same time protect the department from combinations and unreasonable demands. Nor can I too earnestly request your attention to the necessity of providing a more secure building for this department. The danger of destruction to which is important books and papers are continually exposed, as well from the highly combustible character of the building occupied, as from that of others in the vicinity, calls loudly for prompt action.

Your attention is again earnestly invited to the suggestions and recommendations submitted at the last session in respect to the District of Columbia. I feel it my duty, also, to bring to your notice certain proceedings at law which have recently been prosecuted in this District, in the name of the United States, on the relation of Messrs. Stockton and Stokes, of the State of Maryland, against the Postmaster General, and which have resulted in the payment of money out of the National Treasury, for the first time since the establishment of the Government, by judicial compulsion exercised by the common law writ of mandamus, issued by the circuit court of this District.

The facts of the case, and the grounds of the proceedings, will be found fully stated in the report of the decision; and any additional information which you may desire will be supplied by the proper department. No interference in the particular case is contemplated. The money has been paid; the claims of the prosecutors have been satisfied; and the whole subject, so far as they are concerned, is finally disposed of; but it is on the supposition that the case may be regarded as an authoritative exposition of the law as it now stands, that I have thought it necessary to present it to your consideration.

The object of the application to the circuit court, was to compel the Postmaster General to carry into effect an award made by the Solicitor of the Treasury, under a special act of Congress for the settlement of certain claims of the relations on the Post Office Department, which award the Postmaster General declined to execute in full, until he should receive further legislative direction on the subject. If the duty imposed on the Postmaster General, by that law, was to be regarded as one of an official nature, belonging to his office as a branch of the Executive, then it is obvious that the constitutional competency of the judiciary to direct and control him in its discharge, was necessarily drawn in question. And if the duty so imposed on the Postmaster General was to be considered as merely ministerial, and not executive, it yet remained to be shown that the circuit court of this District had authority to interfere by mandamus—such a power having never before been asserted or claimed by that court. With a view to the

settlement of those important questions, the judgment of the circuit court was carried, by a writ of error, to the Supreme Court of the United States. In the opinion of that tribunal, the duty imposed on the Postmaster General was not an official executive duty, but one of a merely ministerial nature. The grave constitutional questions which had been discussed were, therefore, excluded from the decision of the case; the court, indeed, expressly admitting that, with powers and duties properly belonging to the executive, no other department can interfere by the writ of mandamus; and the question, therefore, resolved itself into this: Has Congress conferred upon the circuit court of this District the power to issue such a writ to an officer of the general government, commanding him to perform a ministerial act? A majority of the court have decided that it has, but have founded their decision upon a process of reasoning which, in my judgment, renders further legislative provision indispensable to the public interests and the equal administration of justice.

It has long since been decided by the Supreme Court, that neither that tribunal nor the circuit courts of the United States held within the respective states, possess the power in question; but it is now held that this power, denied to both of these high tribunals, (to the former by the Constitution, and to the latter by Congress,) has been, by its legislation, vested in the circuit court of this district. No such direct grant of power to the circuit court of this District is claimed; but it has been held to result, by necessary implication, from several sections of the law establishing the court. One of these sections declares, that the laws of Maryland, as they existed at the time of the cession, should be in force in that part of the District ceded by that state; and, by this provision, the common law, in civil and criminal cases, as it prevailed in Maryland in 1801, was established in that part of the District.

In England, the Court of King's Bench—because the sovereign who, according to the theory of the constitution, is the fountain of justice, originally sat there in person, and is still deemed to be present, in construction of law—alone possesses the high power of issuing the writ of mandamus, not only to inferior jurisdictions and corporations, but also to magistrates and others, commanding them in the King's name, to do what their duty requires, in cases where there is a vested right, and no other specific remedy. It has been held, in the case referred to, that, as the Supreme Court of the United States is, by the constitution, rendered incompetent to exercise the power, and as the circuit court of the District is a court of general jurisdiction in cases at common law, and the highest court of original jurisdiction in the District, the right to issue the writ of mandamus is incident to its common law powers. Another ground relied upon to maintain the power in question is, that it was included, by fair construction, in the power granted to the circuit courts of the United States, by the act "to provide for the more convenient organization of the courts of the United States," passed 13th of February, 1801; that the act establishing the circuit court of this District passed the 27th day of February, 1801, conferred upon that court and the judges thereof the same powers as were by law vested in the circuit courts of the United States and in the judges of the said courts; that the repeal of the first mentioned act, which took place in the next year, did not divest the circuit court of this District of the authority in dispute, but left it still clothed with the powers over the subject which, it is conceded, were taken away from the circuit courts of the United States by the repeal of the act of 13th February, 1801.

Admitting that the adoption of the laws of Maryland for a portion of this District confers on the circuit court thereof, in that portion, the transcendent extra-judicial prerogative powers of the Court of King's Bench, in England, or that either of the acts of Congress by necessary implication, authorize the former court to issue a writ of mandamus to an officer of the United States, to compel him to perform a ministerial duty, the consequences are in one respect, the same. The result, in either case, is, that the officers of the United States, stationed in different parts of the United States, are, in respect to the performance of their official duties, subject to different laws and a different supervision: those in the States to one rule, and those in the District of Columbia another and a very different one. In the District their official conduct is subject to a judicial control, from which in the States they are exempt.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the expediency of vesting such a power in the judiciary, in a system of Government constituted like that of the United States, all must agree that these disparaging discrepancies in the law and in the administration of justice ought not to be permitted to continue; and as Congress alone can provide the remedy; the subject is unavoidably presented to your consideration.

M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, December 3, 1835.

Corn in the West.—The Nashville Whig of the 14th instant states that the superabundance of the late corn crop in Missouri and Illinois has just been illustrated by a Government contractor, who purchased in the counties of Saline, Lafayette and Clay, (Mo.) 30,000 bushels to be delivered on the bank of the Missouri at 15 cents per bushel. Further down the river the same contractor was offered 7,000 bushels at 12 1/2 cents.

An act abolishing imprisonment for debt has gone into operation in England.

HILLSBOROUGH.
Thursday, December 12.

CONGRESS.
The Third Session of the Twenty-Fifth Congress of the United States, commenced on Monday last. The attendance was more than ordinarily full in both Houses. Hugh A. Garland, of Virginia, was elected Clerk of the House of Representatives, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Franklin. On Tuesday the President made his usual annual communication to the two Houses: the whole of which we have given in this week's paper.

Loco Focoism in Pennsylvania.
A disgraceful scene of riot and confusion has prevailed at Harrisburg, the seat of government of Pennsylvania. The Legislature assembled on the 3d inst. and the disturbance grew out of an attempt on the part of the Loco Focos to set aside the official returns, and to substitute men of their own in place of the members declared to be duly elected from the county of Philadelphia. In the House of Representatives a division took place, and each party proceeded to choose Speakers. In the Senate still more disorder prevailed; the Senators were driven from the hall, and their places usurped by the instigators and spokesmen of the mob. The Governor has issued a proclamation, calling upon the civil authorities, and the military force of the commonwealth, to restore order and reinstate the supremacy of the law. In his proclamation, the governor very briefly describes this unprecedented state of things—unprecedented, at least, in this country.

He says: "A lawless infuriated armed mob from the counties of Philadelphia, Lancaster, Adams and other places, have assembled at the seat of Government, with the avowed object of disturbing, interrupting and over-awing the Legislature of this commonwealth, and of preventing its proper organization and the peaceable and free discharge of its duties."

"They entered the Senate Chamber, and in an outrageous and violent manner, by clamoring, shouting and threatening violence and death to some of the members of that body, and other officers of the Government; and finally by rushing within the bar of the Senate Chamber, in defiance of every effort to restrain them, compelled the senate to suspend business."

He continues: "They still remain here in force, encouraged by a person who is an officer of the General Government, from Philadelphia, and are setting the law at open defiance, and rendering it unsafe for the Legislative bodies to assemble in the Capitol."

We have not room for any more of the particulars of this disgraceful scene. In our next we will be able more particularly to identify the actors.

Special Elections.—An election was held in Moore county on the 3d inst. to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons, occasioned by the resignation and subsequent death of Mr. J. A. D. McNeill. Mr. Daniel McNeill (Van) was chosen over Mr. Murchison, by a small majority.

An election was also held, on the same day, in Anson county, to fill the vacancy in the senate, occasioned by the resignation of Col. Joseph White. Col. A. Myers, (Whig) was chosen. So that the state of parties in the Legislature is not affected by these changes.

Missouri.—Mr. Benton was re-elected to the United States Senate, on the 21st ult. by the Legislature of Missouri. The vote stood, for T. H. Benton, 75—for Abel Leonard, 48.

Our friend of the Standard seems to be wonderfully discomfited at the prospect of the passage of Mr. Rayner's resolutions, or some of like import. We think he is the last one that should condemn proceedings of this kind. Since our Senators are so boastfully Democratic, we see no reason why they should not know the will of their constituents, that they may truly represent them. Let the Standard beware, lest in his rage, he irretrievably commit himself against the doctrine of instruction. "Vox Populi vox Dei," is a sentiment but a short time ago uttered by him. The Legislature, he once contended were the immediate representatives of the people, and therefore expressed their wishes. How can he oppose then, the action of so important a body? Circumstances have changed; and we are inclined to believe the sentiments of the editor of the Standard have likewise changed. We shall see.

STATE LEGISLATURE.
Saturday, December 1.

In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Williams of Beaufort, a resolution was adopted, instructing the committee on education and the literary fund, to inquire into the expediency of establishing free schools in each and every county in the state, and report by bill or otherwise.

The proposition of the House of Commons, to refer so much of the Governor's message as relates to the securing to the citizens of this State homesteads or freeholds, to a joint select Committee, was, on motion of Mr. Edwards, ordered to lie on the table.

The proposition of the Commons, to raise a joint select Committee to inquire into the expediency of building a Penitentiary, was concurred in.

The proposition of the Commons to refer so much of the Governor's message as relates to the request made by Louisiana to hold a Southern Convention to adopt measures against the machinations of Northern fanatics, was, on motion of Mr. Edwards, laid on the table.

The engrossed bill from the Commons, to extend the time of registering grants, meane conveyances, &c., was read the first time, amended, and passed.

In the House of Commons, on a motion of Mr. Hoke to reconsider the vote by which certain resolutions relative to abolition, were indefinitely postponed, the subject was again brought up, and, on motion of Mr. Crawford, was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Roberts, Hoke, Paine and Caldwell.

Monday, December 3.

In the Senate, Mr. Edwards presented a resolution, declaring it expedient so to amend the constitution, as to "restore to the people the right of choosing annually the members of the Senate and House of Commons," which on his motion was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Shepard introduced resolutions, declaring that it would be eminently conducive to the prosperity of the people of the United States, that Congress "should charter three separate, distinct and independent banks, to be located, with their branches, in the three great sections of Union, north, south and west; the united capitals of which should not exceed fifty millions of dollars, to be distributed in such portions, to the different sections, as to Congress might seem just and proper; which, on his motion, were ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

The bill to alter the mode of electing constables in Martin county, was read the third time, and passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Trotter presented the petition of citizens of Orange, praying that said county be not divided.

The bill to establish the county of Jefferson was then taken up. Mr. Hill moved for its indefinite postponement, but the motion was negative, 64 to 44. Mr. Roberts moved to amend the bill by striking out Jefferson and inserting Blakely, which was negative 60 to 50. The bill then passed its second reading.

Tuesday, December 4.

In the Senate, Mr. Dockery, from the committee on claims, reported a resolution in favor of allowing B. B. Smith \$1250 dollars, as a compensation for the use of his house for the Legislature the present session, agreeably to the contract of the Governor—which passed its first reading.

The engrossed bill to extend the time for registering grants, bills of sale, meane conveyances, powers of attorney, and deeds of gift, was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

The bill to amend an act, passed in 1821, to incorporate a company entitled the Roanoke Inlet Company, and for other purposes, was taken up, and passed its second reading.

The House of Commons went into committee of the whole, and took up the bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Jefferson. After some time spent in its consideration, the Speaker resumed the chair, and the chairman reported the bill without amendment. After one or two ineffectual attempts to amend, the bill passed its third reading—yeas 61, nays 53, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Roberts, from the select committee to which was referred the subject relative to the Vermont resolutions, made a report on the matter, which, together with amendments proposed by Mr. Caldwell, was made the order of the day for Thursday next.

Mr. K. Rayner presented the following resolutions, which were, on his motion, ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Thursday next:

WHEREAS we believe that a great crisis has arrived in the political history of our country, on the issue of which we conceive the safety of our free institutions to depend; and whereas we consider it our bounden duty, as the Representatives of the freemen of North-Carolina, to express in calm and dispassionate language our opinions on the great questions which have been for some time, and some of which still are agitating the public mind:

Resolved therefore, That this General Assembly do condemn, in the most decided manner, that act of the Senate of the United States, expunging the records of that body, as a palpable violation of the plain letter of the constitution, and as an act of party severity calculated to degrade the character of the Senate.

Resolved, That resolutions ought to be passed by the Senate of the United States condemnatory of that act, and re-

sending the resolutions authorizing it to be done.

Resolved, That this General Assembly do consider the Sub Treasury system, which this Administration is endeavoring to establish, as another item in that series of fatal experiments of this and the past Administrations, which are the main source of that derangement of the Currency and prostration of commercial credit, which has been so severely felt of late in every branch of industry, and which, if suffered to become a law, will, by its tendency to augment Executive power, to unite the purse and the sword in the hands of the Executive, and to destroy the credit system by the exaction of specie in the Government dues, ultimately change the real character of our Government, and place in peril the liberties of our country.

Resolved, That we consider the Public Lands of the United States as the common property of all the States, and that we therefore condemn the late act of Congress, allowing settlers on the Public Lands the right of pre-emption at the minimum price, as an act of gross injustice to the old States which originally ceded them, or who contributed a common fund for their purchase.

Resolved, That we believe that the most proper and equitable disposition of the Public Domain, is to divide the proceeds arising from their sales among the several States of the Union, according to the ratio of their federal population.

Resolved, That we do most solemnly protest against the wasteful extravagance of the present Administration, and their profligate expenditure of the public money, which not only creates a demand for heavy taxation in order to meet the exorbitant appropriations of the General Government, but which tends to the corruption of the public morals and the degradation of the national character.

Resolved, That the power and patronage of the Executive Department of the Federal Government have increased to an alarming extent, and ought to be diminished.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress will represent the wishes of a majority of the people of this State, by voting to carry out the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to forward a copy of these Resolutions to each of our Senators in Congress with a request that they lay them before the Senate of the U. States, and each of the Governors of the several States of the Union, with a request that they lay them before their respective Legislatures.

Wednesday, December 5.

In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Dockery, the committee on military affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the militia laws as to require captains to muster their companies once in three months.

The bill to amend an act, passed in 1821, to incorporate the Roanoke Inlet company, was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

In the House of Commons, a resolution was presented by Mr. E. S. Bell, and adopted, instructing the committee on internal improvement to inquire into the expediency of constructing a rail road from some point at or near Beaufort Harbor, through or near Trenton in Jones county, thence westwardly, by the most convenient and eligible route to intersect with the contemplated Cape Fear, Yadkin and Peele rail road, at or near the town of Fayetteville.

Mr. Caldwell submitted resolutions, which were laid on the table, declaring it unconstitutional to give the public lands to the states in which they lie, and impolitic to set apart the proceeds of said lands for distribution among the states; and that the revenue ought to be restricted to the wants of an economical administration of the government.

Thursday, December 6.

In the Senate, the engrossed bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of Henderson, (out of a portion of Buncombe,) was read the second time, and passed.

The engrossed bill from the Commons, to lay off and establish a county by the name of Jefferson, was read the first time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Dockery, the committee on Education were instructed to inquire into the expediency of distributing the interest on the Literary Fund among the several counties, for the purpose of educating indigent youth, subject to the control of a literary board to be created by the county court of each county.

In the House of Commons, the bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Stanley, passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Roberts, from the select committee, introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted with but one dissentient, Mr. Amis, who opposed their passage on the ground, that in his opinion it would best comport with the dignity of the House to treat the communication from Vermont with "silent contempt."

Resolved, That the resolution from the State of Vermont, on the abolition of slavery, as transmitted to us by our Governor, is a gross assault on the rights and domestic institutions of the South.

Resolved, That it is inconsistent with the dignity and solemn duty of this Legislature to make any response to them whatever.

Resolved, That upon the subject of the abolition of slavery we have but one opinion, and will not permit ourselves to entertain or debate it; and any effort to provoke discussion will be instantly met with the most decisive reprobation.

Friday, December 7.

In the Senate, Mr. Spruill submitted a resolution instructing the committee on education and the literary fund, to inquire into the expediency of adapting a system

of public schools, providing that the county courts shall lay off their respective counties into school districts, and have an election held in each district, to ascertain the sense of the people; and in every district voting in favor of school, the court shall appoint a school committee to procure a house and teacher, and levy a tax on the lands and polls of the district to defray one half of the expense, the other half of which to be paid out of the Literary Fund.

Mr. Moore presented a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee on the judiciary to inquire into the propriety of erecting one or more Lunatic Asylums in this State.

In the House of Commons, nothing of general interest was transacted.

Who is Responsible?—The Van Buren party, seeing they have worked the whole country into such a miserable pickle as they have, cry out, "The federal whigs have done it!" But some how the plain honest folks about here will yet believe that the party in power ought to be held responsible for the bad success of its own administration.

This attempt at shifting off the responsibility, accords for the wonderful anxiety of late discoverable in the party, to get rid of their "Federal" name, and attach it to the whigs. For they know when the people suffer from bad government, it is impossible to convince them but that there has been too much "Federalism" aboard the ship of State.

Administration men may assume whatever popular names they please—Democrats, Republicans, Peoples' men, of any thing else—yet if they be found wanting in the substance, as the late elections prove, and present ones are daily proving,—they are but as sounding brass or a tinkling symbol.

Ashboro' Citizen.

At a meeting of the Van Buren members of the Legislature of the state of Georgia held at Milledgeville, on the 22d ult. John Forsyth was nominated as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States at the next National Election.

The necessity of severe legal enactments against the carrying of deadly weapons about the person, is proved by the occurrences which are constantly transpiring. In the West and South, especially, laws on the subject would seem to be indispensable, for scarcely a mail reaches us from those quarters that does not bring with it an account of an affray in which a resort is had to the use of deadly weapons, followed by the maiming or murder of one or more of the parties to it. Yesterday's Mobile ship, for instance, mentions that in that city last week, a few quarrelsome words passed between two persons, when one of them drew a pistol and shot the other dead on the spot! It appears to us that many of the acts of violence, bloodshed and murder by which our country is now so constantly and universally disgraced, might be prevented by suitable legislation to prohibit the carrying of deadly weapons, and we further believe that the passage of laws looking to this object would have the hearty countenance of large majorities of the communities for whose protection they would be designed.

Balt. American.

Slander.—A case of slander was lately tried in New Hampshire, of considerable interest. A Col. Knox, uttered creditable words against the character of his brother's wife, on account of which, he was prosecuted, convicted, and fined one thousand dollars, and costs of suit. Be cautious ye slanderers.

Col. Samuel P. Carson, formerly a representative in Congress from this state, died recently at the Hot Springs in Arkansas.

A fire originated in the Mobile theatre on the 21st, and destroyed it together with 5 houses—loss \$200,000.

MARRIED.
In this county, on Tuesday evening the 4th inst. by John Blackwood, esq. Mr. ISAAC CRAIG to Miss NANCY JACOBS, daughter of Mr. Thomas Jacobs.

In Hardeman county, Tenn. on the 8th ult. Mr. JOHN W. SHAW, formerly of this county, to Mrs. AGNES HUNTER, formerly of Chatham county, in this state.

In Greensborough, Ala. on the 27th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Levert. WILLIAM P. WEBB, esq. to Miss MARTHA BELL, daughter of the late Capt. Bell, of that town.

Obituary.
Died, in this county, on Saturday evening the 8th inst. Miss ELIZABETH RUFFIN, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, in the 15th year of her age.

Died, in this place, on the night of the 11th inst. after a long and protracted illness, Mr. JACOB HANCOCK.

Died, in the vicinity of this place, on Thursday morning the 29th ultimo, after a severe illness of about three weeks, Miss ELIZABETH ANN BAIN, aged eighteen years and seven months, only daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Bain.

"When blooming youth is snatched away
By death's remorseless hand,
Our hearts the mournful tribute pay
Which pity must demand."

Communicated.

Obituary.
Died, in this county, on Saturday evening the 8th inst. Miss ELIZABETH RUFFIN, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, in the 15th year of her age.

Died, in this place, on the night of the 11th inst. after a long and protracted illness, Mr. JACOB HANCOCK.

Died, in the vicinity of this place, on Thursday morning the 29th ultimo, after a severe illness of about three weeks, Miss ELIZABETH ANN BAIN, aged eighteen years and seven months, only daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Bain.

"When blooming youth is snatched away
By death's remorseless hand,
Our hearts the mournful tribute pay
Which pity must demand."

Communicated.

of public schools, providing that the county courts shall lay off their respective counties into school districts, and have an election held in each district, to ascertain the sense of the people; and in every district voting in favor of school, the court shall appoint a school committee to procure a house and teacher, and levy a tax on the lands and polls of the district to defray one half of the expense, the other half of which to be paid out of the Literary Fund.

Mr. Moore presented a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee on the judiciary to inquire into the propriety of erecting one or more Lunatic Asylums in this State.

In the House of Commons, nothing of general interest was transacted.

Who is Responsible?—The Van Buren party, seeing they have worked the whole country into such a miserable pickle as they have, cry out, "The federal whigs have done it!" But some how the plain honest folks about here will yet believe that the party in power ought to be held responsible for the bad success of its own administration.

This attempt at shifting off the responsibility, accords for the wonderful anxiety of late discoverable in the party, to get rid of their "Federal" name, and attach it to the whigs. For they know when the people suffer from bad government, it is impossible to convince them but that there has been too much "Federalism" aboard the ship of State.

Administration men may assume whatever popular names they please—Democrats, Republicans, Peoples' men, of any thing else—yet if they be found wanting in the substance, as the late elections prove, and present ones are daily proving,—they are but as sounding brass or a tinkling symbol.

Ashboro' Citizen.

At a meeting of the Van Buren members of the Legislature of the state of Georgia held at Milledgeville, on the 22d ult. John Forsyth was nominated as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States at the next National Election.

The necessity of severe legal enactments against the carrying of deadly weapons about the person, is proved by the occurrences which are constantly transpiring. In the West and South, especially, laws on the subject would seem to be indispensable, for scarcely a mail reaches us from those quarters that does not bring with it an account of an affray in which a resort is had to the use of deadly weapons, followed by the maiming or murder of one or more of the parties to it. Yesterday's Mobile ship, for instance, mentions that in that city last week, a few quarrelsome words passed between two persons, when one of them drew a pistol and shot the other dead on the spot! It appears to us that many of the acts of violence, bloodshed and murder by which our country is now so constantly and universally disgraced, might be prevented by suitable legislation to prohibit the carrying of deadly weapons, and we further believe that the passage of laws looking to this object would have the hearty countenance of large majorities of the communities for whose protection they would be designed.

Balt. American.

Slander.—A case of slander was lately tried in New Hampshire, of considerable interest. A Col. Knox, uttered creditable words against the character of his brother's wife, on account of which, he was prosecuted, convicted, and fined one thousand dollars, and costs of suit. Be cautious ye slanderers.

Col. Samuel P. Carson, formerly a representative in Congress from this state, died recently at the Hot Springs in Arkansas.

A fire originated in the Mobile theatre on the 21st, and destroyed it together with 5 houses—loss \$200,000.

MARRIED.
In this county, on Tuesday evening the 4th inst. by John Blackwood, esq. Mr. ISAAC CRAIG to Miss NANCY JACOBS, daughter of Mr. Thomas Jacobs.

In Hardeman county, Tenn. on the 8th ult. Mr. JOHN W. SHAW, formerly of this county, to Mrs. AGNES HUNTER, formerly of Chatham county, in this state.

In Greensborough, Ala. on the 27th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Levert. WILLIAM P. WEBB, esq. to Miss MARTHA BELL, daughter of the late Capt. Bell, of that town.

Obituary.
Died, in this county, on Saturday evening the 8th inst. Miss ELIZABETH RUFFIN, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, in the 15th year of her age.

Died, in this place, on the night of the 11th inst. after a long and protracted illness, Mr. JACOB HANCOCK.

Died, in the vicinity of this place, on Thursday morning the 29th ultimo, after a severe illness of about three weeks, Miss ELIZABETH ANN BAIN, aged eighteen years and seven months, only daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Bain.

"When blooming youth is snatched away
By death's remorseless hand,
Our hearts the mournful tribute pay
Which pity must demand."

Communicated.

Obituary.
Died, in this county, on Saturday evening the 8th inst. Miss ELIZABETH RUFFIN, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, in the 15th year of her age.

Died, in this place, on the night of the 11th inst. after a long and protracted illness, Mr. JACOB HANCOCK.

Died, in the vicinity of this place, on Thursday morning the 29th ultimo, after a severe illness of about three weeks, Miss ELIZABETH ANN BAIN, aged eighteen years and seven months, only daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Bain.

"When blooming youth is snatched away
By death's remorseless hand,
Our hearts the mournful tribute pay
Which pity must demand."

Communicated.

It is said there is an organized band of robbers in Mexico, divided into squadrons, with chiefs and commanders. Eight years apprenticeship is required of a candidate for the honor of admission in this select company and unholy league.

Weekly Almanac.

DECEMBER	Sun rises	Sun sets
13 Thursday	7 12 48	4 48
14 Friday	7 12 48	4 48
15 Saturday	7 12 48	4 48
16 Sunday	7 13 47	4 47
17 Monday	7 13 47	4 47
18 Tuesday	7 13 47	4 47
19 Wednesday	7 13 47	4 47

MOON'S PHASES.
Full 1 0 30 morn
Last 8 0 30 after
New 15 0 00 morn
First 22 0 00 after

HILLSBOROUGH Female Seminary.
The ensuing Spring Session will commence on the 24th of January.

TERMS OF TUITION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
First or Highest Class, \$17 00 per ann.
Second and Third, 15 00
Fourth or Lowest, 12 50
French, by a Native, 15 00
Music, on Piano or Guitar 25 00
Drawing and Painting, 12 00
Ornamental Needlework, 5 00

December 12.

The Raleigh Star and Standard will insert four times.

Public Sale.
THERE will be sold on Tuesday the 6th day of January next, at the residence of Melchior McDaniel, deceased, the Plantation whereon the said Melchior lived, and Two Likely Negro Boys. Terms made known on the day of sale. The purchaser giving bond with approved security.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Ex'r.
December 11.

Notice.
THAT on Saturday the 29th of this month, at the court house in Hillsborough, I shall proceed to hire out the Slaves belonging to Mrs. Anne L. Davis and her children, consisting of Men, Women and Children, to the highest bidder, for the term of one year from said date, with the privilege reserved of terminating the time of hire on or after the 1st day of October next, as may become necessary on account of any decree that may be made touching said slaves, in a suit now pending in the Court of Equity for Orange county. Other terms of hiring will be made known on the day. All those who have negroes belonging to the above estate will return them early on the morning of the 29th inst.

WILLIAM CAIN, Executor and Trustee.
December 11.

Notice.
HAYING been duly qualified as the Executor of the last will and testament of William R. Sutherland, deceased, late of Orange county; I hereby request all persons having claims against the estate of my said Testator, to present them to me for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment.

WILLIAM CAIN, Ex'r. &c.
December 12.

Post-Office Notice.
ALL those indebted to this office for newspaper or letter postage, are respectfully requested to pay their respective dues on or before the first of January next—after which time no account will be kept in the office with any person. The frequency of the arrival of the mails will put it out of my power to keep accounts; which I hope will be taken as a sufficient excuse. School boys are invited to look at a notice on the door of the post office.

THOMAS CLANCY, P. M.
December 11.

Masonic Celebration.
It has been resolved by the members of University Lodge No. 50, in this village of Chapel Hill, to celebrate the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, with proper ceremonies, on the 27th day of December; and for the purpose of enhancing the interest of the occasion, they have obtained the consent of one of the brethren to deliver a suitable address on that day.

Members of the fraternity in a few counties and towns, who cherish an interest in the prosperity of the institution of Masonry, will meet with a cordial reception from their brethren in this place, on the occasion referred to above, and they are earnestly and respectfully invited to favor us with their attendance.

J. A. CHALMERS, Sec'y.
Chapel Hill, December 7.

Negroes to Hire.
WILL be hired out for the ensuing year, at the court-house in Hillsborough, on Friday the 29th instant, two Negro Men, three Women, and one boy.

Also, will be sold, at the same time and place, a good Wagon and Team. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

J. P. MEBANE.
December 12.

House & Lot to Let.
THE House and Lot belonging to the heirs of William Lockhart, deceased, will be rented on the 29th December instant, for the next year.

JAMES WEBB, Guardian.
December 11.

Morus Multicaulis.
I HAVE for sale from ten to fifteen thousand Morus Multicaulis cuttings, those wishing to purchase can get them by applying early.

R. N. HERNDON.
Oxford, December 6.

N. Carolina Journal.
IN consequence of the determination of the Editor to leave Fayetteville, the Proprietors of the North Carolina Journal will let the same on reasonable terms, to a practical Printer or Republican principles, who is qualified to conduct it. None need apply but such as can produce satisfactory testimonials of good character. Any person desirous of applying for the same, can obtain the necessary information by addressing a letter, post paid, to the Proprietors of the North Carolina Journal, Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, Dec. 6.

Selected for the Hillsborough Recorder

LETTER IV.

The duty of all men to become rich.
Continued.

Mr. Editor:—The Bible, which alone is able to make us wise unto eternal life, not only teaches that it is the duty of all men to be diligent, economical, and prudent, in providing riches; and that wealth may be lawfully enjoyed, so as to promote our present and eternal happiness; but it also teaches that there are some dangers in being rich, and in mercy hath pointed out in what they consist. As it is necessary, in order to be happy, that we know and avoid whatever may endanger our felicity, let us, before we proceed, examine this part of the subject.

There is much danger in being rich. They that will be rich fall into temptation, and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in destruction and perdition." 1 Tim. vi. 9. Many men in their anxiety to become wealthy, or to avoid a failure, or to conceal their true standing in business, or to retain their property, do things which are most hurtful in the sight of God and man. Yet they justify themselves in such acts; and, by silent consent, the doers of such things are permitted to pass unrebuked, although their conduct cannot be sustained by any code of morality worthy of the name. The reception of such by the world, and by men of business, is often calculated to lull them into a fatal security. They are spoken of with respect, treated with confidence, trusted and credited, as though they were not robbers and liars! Nor can it be denied, that it is too often the practice to treat the rich, however ungodly or sensual his life may be, with marked attention and respect; while, for much less offences, the poor man is marked with disgrace, and treated with contempt and scorn. Thus the rich man is encouraged to indulge in those lusts which war against the soul, and persevere in those courses which end in perdition. It is also true, that many who were moral and upright when poor, have become just the reverse on a change of circumstances. Whose observation does not confirm these statements? Be this as it may, God declares that there is danger in being rich, in many other passages in the Bible. A rich man shall hardly enter into heaven. "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God." Matt. xix. 24. God would not have made these declarations if they were not true. And he has told us in what the danger consists.

1. "How hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of God." Mark x. 23. "Trust not in uncertain riches." 1 Tim. vi. 17. The case of the rich man seems to have been of this kind. "Son, remember that thou in thy life time receivedst thy good things—but now thou art tormented." Luke xvi. 25. He faded sumptuously every day; had no want that was not gratified; was successful in business; praised and flattered, courted, consulted, yielded to, looked up to by a large circle of friends, acquaintances and dependants; he thought that he was happy. His pride, ambition, sensual appetites and desires, received no check; while the crumbs which fell from his table, divided daily between his dogs and a beggar, was sufficient to procure for him the reputation of a most benevolent man! He did not reflect that a change would come. He trusted to his riches for his happiness. Are there not many now who look for no other happiness than that which is found in the counting-room, or on their farms? These are trusting to riches for their happiness. Business furnishes an excuse for being absent from their families almost continually; for neglecting to read the Bible; for hurrying over the morning and evening sacrifice of prayer and praise, nay of omitting them altogether. I pray thee have me excused, is the constant reply they make to friends, conscience, God, and truth, when even a little of their time is asked for the momentous concerns of their souls! And why? Because their pleasure and happiness are found only in riches. Independent of the world themselves, they forget that they are dependent on God. Full and increased in goods, having need of nothing, they forget that they may need a drop of water to cool their parched tongues in eternity. Yet they think themselves happy; and often speak as though their duty in being kind parents, and upright citizens, and punctual customers, with an occasional casting of crumbs and fragments of their abundance to dogs and beggars, will entitle them to a seat in heaven! How it must grate upon the ears of such, amidst all their cries of anguish, to hear, "Son,

remember thou in thy life time receivedst thy good things." G.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer states that the government is already proceeding against two of the sureties of Mr. SWARTWORTH, Messrs. BURDELL and QUACKENBUSH, the two of the three who have property, and who, of course, must be sacrificed. It is also stated that Mr. S. provided for the security of his bondsmen, but the depositary with whom was entrusted this security has spent it all! Of course no bondsmen can make up any thing like the amount of the alleged defalcation, say only \$100,000 out of \$1,250,000—the balance of which Uncle Sam must put to the account of profit and loss—it being the price of lesson and not upon the practicability, utility, and security of a peripatetic sub-treasury. All eyes here look to Congress for an early development of the ways and means by which the Secretary of the Treasury, "taking the responsibility," has guarded the public money.

John H. Mallory, late auditor of the state of Mississippi, is reported to be a defaulter in the sum of \$4,079 dollars.

It will doubtless be regarded by some of our readers as not a little singular, that many of the Abolitionists opposed the reelection of John Quincy Adams to Congress, because he is not ultra enough.

Original Anecdote.—A hardy seaman who had escaped one of the recent shipwrecks upon our coast, was asked by a good lady how he felt when the waves dashed over him. He replied, "Well, madam, very wet."

HILLSBOROUGH Female School.

THE Spring Session of the Female School in Hillsborough under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Burwell, will commence on the 15th of January.

Terms.—English Studies, \$17 50
Latin, 10 00
French (taught by a native), 15 00
Music, 25 00
Persons wishing farther information respecting the school, are referred to:
Hon. F. Nash,
Dr. James Webb, Hillsborough.
J. W. Norwood,
Rev. Drury Lacy, Raleigh.

December 6. 48—1m
* The Raleigh Register and Northern Spectator will insert the above one month, and forward their accounts.

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE Spring session will commence on Monday the 14th of January.

Classical Dep. { W. J. Bingham, \$21 per session.
John A. Bingham, do.
English Dep. { John Hough, A. B. \$15 "
French Dep. { Jean Oud'hal, \$15 "
The Scholars in the Classical Department take regular lessons in all the common branches of English, without extra charge.
December 6. 48—3m
P. S. The Raleigh Register, Star and Standard, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Advertiser, Edenton Gazette, and Newbern Spectator, will insert three times and forward their accounts to this office.

Junto Academy.

THE Fall Session of the Junto Academy, (formerly Mount Pleasant,) will close on the 15th of this month.

The Spring Session will commence on the 15th of January next.

D. W. KERR, Principal.
December 6. 48—m
* The Raleigh Register, Star, and Standard, will insert every other week, until 15th of January.

MRS. VASSEUR

THIS just received, in addition to her former assortment of

CONFECTIONARIES,

a fresh supply of the following articles, viz:
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

CANDIES,

Raisins, Currants,
Oranges, Almonds,
Lemons, Walnuts,
Apples, Brazil Nuts,
Figs, Filberts,
Prunes, Cheeses,
and a variety of SEGARS.

The Fruit and Nuts are of the new crop, and of excellent quality.
December 6. 48—m

House and Lot

For Sale—in Hillsborough.

THE subscriber finding it necessary, on account of the location of his business, to remove his family to Chapel Hill, wishes to sell the House and Lot which he now occupies, formerly known as Simpson's Lot. The lot is situated on Chatham or Main street, near the Presbyterian Church; is very convenient to the market and business part of the town, and yet sufficiently private to answer well the purposes of a private family. It contains near an acre of ground, and has on it a large two-story framed Dwelling, good Kitchen, Smoke-House, and other out houses, all of which are comparatively new, having been built by Mr. Simpson within a few years, and occupied by him as a summer residence. The dwelling house has four rooms, with a good fire place in each; and two more rooms may be added with very little expense. The garden which is very rich, is almost entirely level, and free from stones. Possession may be had at any time, on a very few days notice. For terms apply to Mr. James Phillips of this place, or to the subscriber.

JAMES C. HOLLAND.
December 1. 48—m

Notice.

THE Firm of LATIMER & MEBANE is dissolved, and it is necessary to close the concern. We wish all those indebted, to call and settle their Notes and Accounts immediately with James MEBANE or William NELSON, who are authorized to settle the same. Indulgence cannot be given.

C. M. LATIMER,
JAMES MEBANE, Jr.
November 7. 44—m

Removal.

THE subscribers have removed their Stock of GOODS to Chapel Hill—where, with the addition of a large supply from New York this Fall, they are enabled to offer to the public a large and well selected Stock of Goods, which they propose to sell on very reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce. Those who wish to buy their goods at very low prices, are invited to call.

CAVE & HOLLAND.
Chapel Hill, Nov. 20. 46—m

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, are requested to call on J. C. Holland, at their old stand in Hillsborough, and make immediate settlement, as he wishes to give his personal attention to the settlement of their Books, and the time allotted for that purpose will not admit of much delay.

HUDSON M. CAVE,
JAMES C. HOLLAND.
Hillsborough, Nov. 20. 46—m

Military Election.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Commissioned Officers attached to the 47th Regiment, that an election will be held on Saturday the 23rd day of December next, at Hillsborough, to elect a Major General for the 31 Division of North Carolina Militia, agreeable to the Militia Law.

E. G. MANGUM, Col.
November 29. 47—m

Military Election.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Commissioned Officers attached to the 48th Regiment, that an election will be held on Saturday the 23rd day of December next, at Hillsborough, to elect a Major General for the 31 Division of North Carolina Militia, agreeable to the Militia Law. It is hoped that a sufficient number of Officers will attend to form a quorum for Court Martial.

THOS. JONES, Col.
November 29. 47—m

Cheapest Family Newspaper in Philadelphia, or the United States.

NEW CLAIMS FOR THE NEW YEAR!
Great inducements for Clubbing, and liberal Premiums to Agents.

ALEXANDER'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

IS published every Wednesday, on Extra Imperial sized paper of the Largest Class, and of a beautiful texture, at Two Dollars per Annum, or Ten Subscriptions for Ten Dollars. Its contents embrace every variety of subjects, and affords the earliest and most authentic articles of news, with regular supplies of original and selected matter, calculated to render it extensively sought for and invariably interesting. Within the short space of eighteen months, its circulation has extended to over 30,000. Subscribers! And it still goes on to increase rapidly with Farmers, Mechanics, Tradesmen, Artisans, Agriculturists, Merchants, Manufacturers, and Men of Leisure, in every district of the United States—among whom its character is fully appreciated. It is decidedly and emphatically the Cheapest Family Newspaper in the World! Adjoining to Clubs of Ten the means of receiving every week throughout the year a valuable compendium of Literature and Useful Intelligence for the smallest sum of One Dollar! The Biographies of Distinguished American Statesmen and Patriots, which have given so much satisfaction to the readers of the Messenger, will be continued; together with Original Tales, Essays and Poetry, the most pungent and entertaining selections from the British Periodicals, Translations from the Works of the Leading Writers of Romance and Poetry on the continent of Europe, and notices of the popular American and Foreign Literature of the day—and every effort used to maintain the present flattering popularity for which the paper is so widely celebrated.

A Ten Dollar Bill, in advance, will pay for Ten Copies of the Messenger for one year!
A Five Dollar bill will pay for four copies for one year!
Two Dollars, in advance, is the price of an individual subscription for one year!
One Dollar will pay for a single subscription for six months only!

A Liberal Offer!

Postmasters, or other Gentlemen, acting as Agents, by forwarding a current Twenty Dollar note, (free of postage,) will be furnished for one year with Ten Copies of Alexander's Weekly Messenger, and Ten Copies of the Silk Grower and Farmer's Manual, edited by Ward Cheney and Brothers, the enterprising Silk Cultivators of Burlington, N. J., also a Premium Copy of Alexander's large and splendid quarto edition of the Holy Bible, with Apocrypha, Psalms, Canon Law, Index, &c. complete—beautifully bound and lettered, and printed on fine white paper—containing upwards of eleven hundred pages, accompanied with an appropriate engraved Frontispiece, and a Family Record for Births, Marriages, and Deaths. Retail B. O. store price of the Bible, Fifteen Dollars!

For Forty dollars in current Bank bills sent to the publisher free of postage, he will forward Forty copies of Alexander's Weekly Messenger, for one year, and will also furnish the Agent procuring the same, the Premium copy of the Holy Bible, complete, as stated above.

For a Ten Dollar current bill, sent free of postage, the publisher will furnish five copies of the Messenger, and five copies of the Silk Grower and Farmer's Manual, and a Premium copy of the Popular Magazine, in five volumes, each containing 432 pages, and embellished with spirited wood engravings, handsomely bound.

THE SILK GROWER AND FARMER'S MANUAL, is published monthly by C. Alexander, at one dollar per annum; and affords all necessary information for the Culture of the Silk Worm, and the Growing of the Morus Mullica—It is the only periodical exclusively devoted to this subject which is printed in this country.

At the expiration of the term subscribed for, and paid by clubs, the paper is invariably discontinued, unless the advance money is forwarded previous to that time and the subscription renewed. All letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office—address

CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Atheion Buildings, Franklin Place,
Philadelphia

Editorial brethren who favor us with many insertions of this advertisement as well as amount to fifteen dollars, will be furnished with a Premium Copy of the Holy Bible, complete, and handsomely bound, as payment, and also a regular exchange with the Messenger.

Job Printing,
NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED
AT THE PRESS.

ORANGE HOTEL.

Hillsborough, N. C.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that this large and commodious establishment, situated on the street leading directly west from the Court House, is now open for the reception of Travellers and Regular Boarders. Having erected this building especially for a Hotel, no expense or pains will be spared to give it character abroad; his accommodations will be good.
Families desirous of spending some time in the place, may find comfortable accommodations at the Orange Hotel.

ISAIAH H. SPENCER.
October 17. 41—11

Spring and Summer GOODS JUST RECEIVED

THE subscriber has just received from New York a General Assortment of
Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,
Hardware, Groceries, &c.

COMPRISING
CLOTHS, SILK GOODS, HATS,
SHOES, BONNETS, CROCKERY,
QUEENSWARE,

and all articles usually brought to this market, all of which will be sold low for Cash.

He is very thankful for the patronage heretofore received, and hopes his friends and the public will now give him a call.

Country produce, such as Cloth, Feathers, Tallow, and Beeswax, will be taken in exchange for Goods.

B. CHEEK.
April 27. 16—m

Ladies' Shoes.

THE Subscribers have just received a fresh assortment of Ladies' Shoes and Slippers, of the best Philadelphia manufacture.

O. F. LONG, & Co.
July 12. 49—m

O. F. Long, & Co., have also on hand,
50 Sacks of Salt,
20 Boxes Hull's Patent Candles,
3 Boxes Sperm Candles, &c.,
all of which they will sell on the best terms.

July 12. 49—m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1838.

Stephen Moore, Adm'r. of John Barton, deceased, vs. Stephen Barton, Samuel Barton, William Barton, Nancy Barton, James Barton, and his wife Nancy, Abram Crabtree and his wife Abby, heirs at law of John Barton, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Stephen Barton, William Barton and James Barton, are not inhabitants of this state; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said Stephen Barton, William Barton and James Barton, appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday in February next, and then defend their answer to this petition, that the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

J. TAYLOR, Clerk.
Price Adv. \$5 00. 49—6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1838.

Joseph Milson } Original Attachment
Colvin Clark } levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendant appears at the next term of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in February, and reply or plead to issue, judgment by default will be entered against him.

J. TAYLOR, Clerk.
Price adv. \$4 50. 49—m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Orange County.

Superior Court of Law—September Term, 1838.

Saurin Stanford and others, vs. Thomas Snipe, Ex'r. and others } Legacy.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Edward Travis and Adeline his wife, Faulkland and Solomon his wife, Abner Smith, Stanford Smith, and a certain Smith, defendants in this petition, live out of this state; it is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in March next, and plead, answer, or defend, or the said petition will be heard ex parte, and taken pro confesso as regards them.

Witness,
JAMES H. NORWOOD, C. S. C.
Price Adv. \$4 50. 47—m

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1838.

Joseph Gill and Edwin G. Reader, Trustees, vs. Arthur Buchanan.

Original attachment levied on land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Arthur Buchanan, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justice of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in December next, and then defend or reply or plead to issue, or the land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Charles Mason, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the third Monday in September, 1838.
CHARLES MASON, Clerk.
Price adv. \$5 00. 44—6w

PROSPECTUS OF THE Hillsborough Recorder, ENLARGED.

TO THE PUBLIC.

After some unexpected delays, we have this week been enabled to present the Recorder to its readers upon an enlarged sheet. This has emphatically been called the age of improvement; but in all the multiplied forms in which this spirit has manifested itself during the last twenty years, perhaps in none is it more perceptible than in the appearance of the public press. The newspapers of our villages now, surpass in size and neatness those formerly issued from our largest cities. It has long been our desire that the Recorder should reflect a portion of this spirit of the age; and an effort to accomplish this desire, we felt was due to that portion of our friends who have continued to sustain us through good and through evil report. This enlargement of our sheet necessarily involves a considerable additional expense; but we are mistaken in the people of Orange, if we may not safely throw ourselves upon their generosity, and with confidence hope that they will duly appreciate the benefits of a free and honest press, and extend to it such a portion of patronage as will, in some degree at least, compensate the care and toil and expense necessary to sustain it.

It is now more than eighteen years since we commenced our establishment at this place, during which time we have had many difficulties to encounter. The storms of political strife engender many prejudices which it is sometimes vain to attempt to allay; and the zeal of popular enthusiasm creates preferences which yield nothing to honesty of purpose. These things tend greatly to depress a village newspaper, the prosperity of which depends almost solely on the patronage of the county in which it is published; and we ought not, perhaps, to expect entirely to escape their influence. But we have had more potent adversaries than these. It is said of the church of Rome, that she withholds the Bible from the common people, that they may not, through ignorance of the true meaning, be led into heresies; the priests only are to read and interpret for them. So it is with some of our self-styled Republicans: they are afraid to trust the people, and if it was in their power, they would entirely prohibit the circulation of all papers which do not perfectly square with their notions. Not able to contend openly for their doctrines, they would suppress all inquiry. And this is the spirit which has been operating for several years to undermine the circulation of the Recorder, and if possible to break up the establishment. At one time this was very high being accomplished; we were reduced almost to the last extremity; the star of our hope had sunk almost to the very horizon. But amid all this darkness, we were sustained by a consciousness of the integrity of our purpose and the justness of our cause; and perseverance has enabled us to witness the return of a brighter day. Our star of hope is now again in the ascendant; and we trust that under its enlightening influence we shall be permitted long to battle for truth and sound principles, with our flag nailed to the mast—"UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS."

Our enlarged sheet will enable us to embrace a greater variety of matter than heretofore; and we shall endeavor to gratify the various tastes of our readers, by placing before them every good thing we can select from our exchange papers and other periodicals, whether of Morality, Literature, or Politics. In all our selections our object will be, to blend instruction with amusement, to inform the judgment, elevate the mind, and mend the heart. In political matters, we shall nothing extenuate through favor, nor set down ought in malice, but on all occasions shall endeavor to give "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Having fewer advertisements, our paper in its enlarged form will perhaps contain as much reading matter as any other paper in the state. We shall endeavor always to procure good paper, and to make the impression fair and legible. When these things are considered, with the fact that the whole contents of the paper will be selected expressly for the people of this section of country, we hope those who have been in the habit of sending abroad for their papers, may be induced to bestow their patronage upon their own press, and thereby build up an establishment respectable in its appearance and useful in its operation.

To those of our friends who coincide with us in opinion, we might make an appeal, urging upon them the expediency of exerting their influence to extend the circulation of our paper; but we deem it unnecessary. They surely have discernment enough to know, that before their principles can triumph, light must be spread among the people.

We would also remind those of opposite politics, that the columns of the Recorder are always open to respectful and decent communications, as well from their party as our own; and that we shall endeavor on all occasions to give an impartial and faithful account of the transactions of the day. And further, when any important measure shall come before Congress, upon which we may think the public mind requires to be enlightened, we shall consider it a duty always to give special notice on both sides of the question.

With these brief remarks we submit our cause to the people of Orange, and trust that they will mete out to us a due portion of liberality.

Hillsborough, N. C., May 3, 1838.

SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A Large and General Assortment of Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satinets,

FRANKEN, KNOLINE AND AMERICAN PRINTS,

PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS, Black & Coloured Silks, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

Hardware and Cutlery, Shot Guns,

Hats, and Shoes, Bonnets,

Crockery, Cotton Yarn,

School Books, Stationary, &c.

Altho' which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.
May 8. 49—m

FARMER'S HOTEL.

Mr. Richison Nichols

HAS taken charge of this well known establishment, and is prepared to accommodate Travellers in a comfortable manner.

Stage passengers will find it very convenient, as it is directly opposite the Post Office.

Regular Boarders will be received on accommodating terms.

August 15. 49—m

Forwarding Agency.

The subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are well engaged in the Forwarding way, and that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods apart from other buildings and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINS & BELDEN,
Fayetteville

Refer to Messrs. CAVE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough April 5. 49—m

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

Infallible OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumors, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Rosh Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chills, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns.

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 49—m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1838.

Woods v. Baskitt and others—Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Woods, one of the defendants in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, and plead, answer or defend, the cause will be set down for hearing, and heard ex parte as to him.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M. E.
September 19. 47—1w

Boarding House.

A FEW regular Boarders can be accommodated by the subscriber, at the old stand of John Faddis, deceased.

Persons desiring it can also be accommodated during Court week.

THOMAS D. CRAIN.
February 15. 48—m

Advertisement.

Those who wish to carry on the Watchman as a right to be used with the ability of longer doing with the large amount due me for six years of labor, have determined me to sell the establishment at the end of the present year. The subscription list is about \$100, and on the increase, and the job printing and advertising paid for at least five hundred dollars a year. A gentleman of talents and a sound Whig, stands the paper on the most liberal terms. I would not willingly let it go into any other service. An early application is requested.

H. C. JONES,
Editor and Proprietor.

June 27. 49—m

Lemay's Almanacks,

FOR 1838,

Calculated for the Meridian of Raleigh,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

VERY CHEAP.

December 23. 41—m

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBL